## THE SILVER QUESTION.

A VERY ABLE ARGUMENT FROM THE FREE COLVAGE SIDE.

A Quiet Man Who Has Suddenly Impressed Himself Upon the Public-A Presentation of the Question that is

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 23.—"Joe" Johnson, as everybody in Laurens calls him, made a quiet canvass for Congress in this district in 1892. He strictly toted his own skillet, but received very little more than the Con servative vote because he frankly avowed everywhere that he was not Tillman man and did not intend to vote for Tillman.

This year he is making another quiet canvass, speaking often to small gath erings at country places. The people, however, have suddenly waked to the conclusion that in this comparatively little talked of candidate they have a very able may and the one who knows very able man and the one who knows more about the all important linancial question and talks better about it than

anybody else.
The following is a synopsis of Mr. Johnson's speech on free coinage which was declared by Governor Tillman to be the ablest, clearest and strongest talk on the currency question he had

Money is not only a medium of ex-

change but a measure of value. Sugar, coffee or nails give so many pounds for a dollar, so that the dollar measures all human labor and sacrifice. Money has debt would have commanded in 1865. its price and is bought and sold in the The burden has grown no lighter. markets. The rule that prices are fixed ey as well as to other commodities. If money is abundant dollars must be price of money moves in reverse ratio sacrifice are required to get a dollar than when it is low. In 1870 the salary of the Governor of South Carolina was \$3,500. When the tax payers went to market to buy that \$3,500 to pay their governor with they carried thirty-five bales of cotton for it. In 1893 the gov-ernor's salary was still \$3,500,but when the tax payers went to buy those dol lars they had to carry over a hundred

bales of cotton to get them, representing three times as much labor and sac-

labor and the sacrifice with which the country, and to the coinage of remaining ninety-nine men must buy the dollar. To show that the volume of money controls the prices of commodities the familiar course of wheat may be considered. In 1882 the whea crop of the world was 500,000,000 bush els more than the crop of 1893 and the surplus brought into 1882 was greater than the surplus brought into 1893. The supply of wheat in 1882 was hun dreds of millions of bushels more than in 1893; the population of the world had increased enormously from 1882 to 1892. Yet with a lessened supply and an increased demand the average price of wheat in New York in 1893 was 69 cents a bushel against \$1.13 in 1882. This cannot be explained on the over production theory because there was less wheat in 1853 than there was in 1882 and more people to buy it. The one fair and reasonable explanation is that between 1882 and 1893 dollars increased in value so that the man who carried wheat to market to buy dollars had to carry more of it to get them with. So it was with cotton and all other commodities, for there is a gen eral range of prices which in the first instance are fixed by the supply of money, or in other words, by the average amount of sacrifice in all lines of business that is required to get a dol

The effect upon the country of a con stantly contracting currency is a constant fall in the price of labor and its products. People have fixed habilities to meet which require so much more o the results of their labor to satisfy that nothing is left for comforts or luxuries or to meet current indebtedness. In this country since 1873 there has been a persistent fall in the price of commodities so that the people who depend on the sale of those commodities for their livings have been unable to meet the debts they had contracted and have been sold out. The census statistics show that many thousands of people who were land owners ten years ago are now tenants. These facts rouse in the people the spirit of discontent and unrest, such as we have had in South

They seek to apply local remedies for a general trouble and by State legislation and changes to remove evils which are as potent and as patent in Nebraska, Louisians, Texas and Kansas as in South Carolina makes it low in Mississippi and the same causes make cheap corn and wheat in Kansas and Ne-

Another effect of the increase of the value of commodities and property is demand for all other kind of horses that it prevents men from investing in and their value would go down. On the other hand there would be a largely tries. The fact that money is steadily gaining in value induces those who have it to hoard it and lock it up. It is withdrawn from the channels of trade and the laboring man is denied the opportunity to earn support. That makes hard times. All commercial history shows that whenever for a series of years there has been a constant sold out, ruined in the steady rise in the

sacrifice to obtain it. A money to be honest must keep pace with the increase in business and population. With any other kind of money there must be contraction. In this country whenever a railroad is built or a factory of the same price. These alleged statistics money to pay for the work must be business increases the facilities for do-ing business should increase. John C. Calhoun taught that if the country had ten billions of property and a given quantity of money and the property vas doubled, unless there was a corresponding increase of the money sup-ply the money value of the property not be increased. Blackstone one of the greatest thinkers of modern times, said that a horse might sell for pounds at another time, the difference dom. If a man give his obligation to another for one thousand bushels of corn and the government should afterward change the bushel measure so as to require 112 pounds instead of 56 to the bushel to discharge the obligation. er contracted for and give to the creditor an advantage that he was not en-titled to receive. The principle is not

erest and premium more than \$5,000, C30,000. We have reduced the principal to \$635,000,000. Today the balance due calls for more cotton, more flour, more labor and sacrifice than the entire

different when the obligation is ex-

cheaper; if it is scarce dollars must be many demonetized silver, wrote that, high. John Stuart Mill says that the price of money moves in the said beats of in case any country of importance price of money moves in the said beats. price of money moves in reverse ratio to other commodities—that it rises as they fall and falls as they rise. If that to other commodities—that it rises as modifies, money would appreciate; dred million of silver in the world, so that times would grow harder, a spirit that the United States is able by its when money is high more labor and when money is high more labor and manifest itself and would result in manifest itself and would result in strikes, idle workingmen seeking employment, &2. The history of the past twenty years could be no more correctly written. This prediction was followed by another, in almost the same paragraph to this effect: Various causes will be assigned such as, improved machinery, new inventions, and over production; some will also claim that falling price and hard times have resulted from local causes, but have resulted from local causes, but few people will realize that the true

Legislation which increases the value of the dollar belonging to the one man silver to the mints. That platform lars to sell and those who have dollars who had it to sell must decrease the value of the other commodities, the and silver as the standard money of the Those who have money to sell wish to buy there is a conflict of interest. gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage." At the time of the adoption of this platform in the House of Representatives of the United States seven representatives to one had voted in fa or of free silver and eight, to one in the senate.

Whenever a proposition is made to estere silver to the mints various ob jections are urged against it. For in tance, some people claim that the in trinsic value of the silver in a dollar is not worth a dollar. There is no such intrinsic value, Intrinsic means to lie in. Silver has properties such as hardness, which accompany it wherever it goes. Value is not a property; value is a conception of the mind is something that resides in the mind f the person and not in the object ought. If a man was on an uninhab ited island and had no hope of ever get ting off he would prefer a bushel of wheat to a bushel of gold. So what the intrinsic value advocates really nean is commercial value. The com mercial value of gold or silver is always qual, at least to the coinage value. If he mints of the United States were open today for the coinage of silver at the rate of 4121/2 grains to the \$1, that would be its value for all other pur oses, because if a man had silver nough at that rate to coin one hunlred silver dollars, that silver could not be purchased for less than one hundred iollars, for so long as the purchaser did not offer the owner as many dollars as the silver could coin the owner would ust make dollars out of it.

There has never been a time when he commercial value of a money metal fell below the coinage value when the mints were open to it. Twelve of the blest men in Great Britain after a to the British government that France had kept the commercial value all over the world at 1516 to 1 for a period of seventy years, and that France, England, Germany, United States, or any other leading country could maintain the value of silver at whatever rates it might establish. If value is a conception of the be created by law. No it can not. Demand, however, may be created by law, and that makes the value. To illns trate, suppose the United States government should prohibit by law the use of any kind of horses in this coun try except yellow horses, the result of such legislation would be to destroy the That is precisely what the United States and other countries have done when they have declared by law that the people could only use the yellow metal

for money. It is to be observed that all references to the repeal fall in price of silver never go back on 1873 when its value was defall in the price of commodities hard stroyed by legislation. To put white times have come. England had an il-lustration of this, when, in 1819, she horses, the law prohibiting the use of demonetized silver. She had then 160,- white horses must be repealed. To put 000 real estate owners. Ten years later silver on a parity with gold, the law she had but 50,000. The people were prohibiting its use as money must be repealed. Another objection urged to the coinage of silver is its cost of pro-

whenever a railroad is built or a factory constructed or a mine opened the money to pay for the work must be misleading, because they do not take taken from some other line of business and thereby contraction results. As business increases the facilities for doof silver miners are working at a loss the answer is that "hope springs eter-nal in the human breast," the mining business is peculiarly fascinating and every miner in the Rocky mountains expects to strike a fortune to morrow. The truth is that the value of silver in a dollar does not depend upon the cost of production, but it depends upon the amount of sacrifice necessary to get the ten pounds at one time and twenty dollar. Common laborers in 1848 and 1849 made \$8 to \$10 per month in price resulting from the difference mining gold, but the commercial value n the amount of money in the king- of gold remained at the mintage value the bushel to discharge the obligation, tion? The floods will not come, for if paying the enlarged bushels would all the gold and silver in the world place upon the debtor a burden he nev-were coined into money at 16 to 1 there were coined into money at 16 to 1 there would not be a per capita circulation

It is also claimed that we would be the dumping ground for the silver of all countries. If the silver were brought be the ablest, clearest and strongest talk on the currency question he had ever heard or read:

Upon the proper solution of the financial problem depends the future prosperity and happiness of our people. That solution demands thorough knowledge of all the principles underlying money.

different when the obligation is expressed in dollars. A striking example of this unearned profit appears upon investigation of the public debt of the United States. That debt in 1865 amounted to \$2,800,000,000 and 14,000,000 bales of cotton would have paid the entire debt. We have paid on the debt in principal, interest and promium more than \$5,000. gold basis advocates admit it; but they insist that it is the credit of the silver dollar. If it is the credit of the government that sustains the silver dollar, why such apprehension of the government coining a new hundred millions of silver dollars? At the close of the war by supply and demand applies to money as well as to other commodities. If money is abundant dollars must be supply and demand applies to money is abundant dollars must be supply and demand applies to money in the early part of million; we have now doubled in property; we owed two billion eight hundred lation and quardrupled in property; we would certainly be able to first a debt of three billions five hundreds millions.

There is but three billions five hunworld. It is a remarkable fact, howlow, while the silver if coined into and make products higher. Every argument that is now used against free gold. All political economists have recognized this principle as the true one on which to base financial legislation. The trouble of having limited money or contracted currency arises from the fact that where one man has money to sell ninety-nine are trying to buy it. Legislation which increases the value lying principle from which either me tal is kept out of the mints. Everyboby in Congress claims to be a bi-metalist but nothing that is done or proposed ever meets the approbation of the gold oasis advocate nor does he ever suggest anything except international bi-metal ism. International bi-metallism is an mpossibility. Mr. Gladstone in a speech before the house of common said that the world owed England \$10,000,000,000, on which the annual interest is \$50,000,000. He further stated that any step which would inrease the volume of money and thereby depreciate the value of England's claim against the world would be opgosed by any English goverment havillg dug regard to the interests of the English people. The statesmanship and diplomacy of the world unite in the conviction that no valid or binding agreement on currency can be made without the friendly co-operation of England, the world's greatest commer cial power.

A distinguished international bimet allist has defined very accurately and distinctly when international bi-metallism will be possible. It will come, he said, by the world's common consent. when the world is uniting in an effort to extricate itself from universal and overwhelming ruin, produced by persistence in the effort to do business with an inflexible and inadequate supply of

Another remedy promised by the Democratic platform is the repeal of the ten per cent. tax upon the State banks of issue. Some people oppose this on the ground that they want a money which will be good all over the world My check for \$10 would be as good in Laurens as gold. It would not be good in London, Liverpooll or Milwaukee, most thorough investigation reported but that fact would not lessen its value or its use as a circulating medium at Laurens. The people want not so much a currency to enable them to transact their business and move their crops without going to the great money centers. A national money naturally seeks national centers. The State bank currency would be local in its character and there might be a money center in mind, it may be asked whether it can every county which would decentralize There are 9,000 banks in the United States, all with deposit accounts in New York and with their basis of credit depending on their average deposits. The banks South and West have to keep balances of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in New York, concen trating an enormous amount and de priving their home customers, A local curency supply would obviate the necessity for these concentrations. There would be no fear of wild cat banks with the railroads and telegraph wires keeping the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and every coroner of the country in closs contract, with exact advices o commercial conditions everywhere in the country accessible everywhere else at almost any minute of the day.—The News.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug 23. Lyman Parks, twenty years old, son of Dr. Floyd Thomas, Director of the Indlana prison South, lost his eyesight yesterday through the explosion of the peneumatic tire of his bicycle. Parks AN APPEAL TO CHARITY.

Six Thousand Souls at Pullman in Need President Auli- Other New Officersof Bread

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 .- After making a hrough investigation of the conditions existing among the ex-employes of the Pullman Company, who participated in the recent boycott and etrike, Governor Aligeld, tonight issued the following relief appeal: To the prople of the State of Illinois and especially to those of the city of Chicago: There is great distress growing out

of the want of food in and around the

town of Pullman. More than 1,000 families, or in the neighborhood of 6,000 people are utterly destitute. Nearly four fifths of them are women and chil dren. The men have endeavored to get work, but were unable to do so. have made a personal examination the county and learn from the officers of the Pullman Company, that prior to the strike they had 3,260 names on the roll. Yesterday they had 2 320 people at work, but over 600 of them are new men, so that they have only about 1,600 of their old employes at work, leaving about 1.660 that have not been taken back. Several hundred of these have left. but the remainder are unable to go away and have nothing to eat. I flud that immediately after the beginning of the strike a relief association was formed to provide for the needy and the books of this associations shows that 2,463 applicatious were made by the Pullman employes, mostly heads of families to this association for aid. In fact, nearly al of the employes, except the few hundred who left have been supported by charity for nearly three months. As a rule they are a superior class of laboring people in dustrious, capable and steady, and some of them have worked for the Pullman Company for more than ten years. Those who have been given work can get food, but are still in such an impover ished condition that they can't help their neighbors if they would. Relief society is unable to get more supplies. Oa last Saturday it gave to each family two pounds of oat-meal and two pounds of corn meal and having nothing left, it suspended operations, leaving the people in an absolutely helpless condition. The county commissioners of Cook county as overseers of the poor have rendered some assistance, but owing to The bonds draw interest; silver does not. The bonds prevent an increase in currency, and keep products low, while the silver if colored to the silver of colored to the sil limited appropriations, they can furnish dred to perish by hunger. I, therefore call upon all humane and charitably dis posed citizens to contribute what they can toward giving relief to these people am satisfied that any contributions sent to the Pullman Relief Committee at Kensington will be judicinusly distributed I find their treasurer has given bond to properly account for all moneys re-

(Signed) JOHN P. ALTGELD,

The Geveraor also sent a com munittlon to the commissioners of Cook ounty, appearing to them as the offi cers upon whom davolved a duty of providing for cases of this kind to the utmost in their power to turnish linns liate assistance to the prople in distress. The correspondence between Governor Altgeld and George M. Pullman, in relaion to the destitution in the town was even to the press by the Governor. It egan last Sunday, when the Governor sout a telegram to Mr. Pallman from Springfield, in response to a number of appeals made to him by strikers for avsistance. In this dispatch, the Governor tells Mr. Pallman that although the State of Illinois has not the least desire to meddle in the affairs of the company, it cannot allow a whole community within its borders to perish of hunger, and informs the president of the company that unless relief comes he would either have to call a special session of the Lagislature to make an appropriation or else issue an appeal to the hu mane people of the State to give bread to the company's former employes. He adds: "It seems to me you would prefer to relive the situation yourseif, especially as it has just cost the State up wards of \$50,000 to protect your proper

Three Lynched. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 22.—News has reached here from Mayo, Fla., to the effect that three, instead of wo negroes, were lynched for the rape of Miss Pert, last Tuesday. After the two, who confessed that they had committed the assault, had been strung up another negro was found in the vicinity by the avengers. This negro was suspected of complicity in the crime, and the suspleion was confirmed by strong circumstantial evidence, and he shared the fate of the other two. The three were unknown in this neighborhood. They were tramps and claimed to be from Georgia tramps is no doubt that they were guilty of the assault on Miss Pert. It is said that, after the bodies of the negroes had hung awhile, they were cut down and burned by the lynchers. Excitement over the affair s running high, and rumors of other lynchings are in circulation, but it is mpossible to secure particulars. The people here regret that it has become necessary to take the law into their necessary to take the law into their Bissinger was driving along Grace own hands, but they are determined to street this afternoon with a load of make an example of every man who ays violent hands on a woman. Miss ert is still in a pitiable condition. She lory never recover from her injuries.

A Fatal Loap. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—Col. J. M. Winstead, president of the Piedmont and the l'eoples' banks of Greensboro N. C., committed suicide here this morning by jumping from one of the balconies on the City Hall near the clock tower. The plunge was one of ninety-live feet and the body was impaled on an iron railing. The cause of the act is not known here. When Mr. Winstead got the key to the tower, he showed no sign of nervousness or excitement. He was about sixty years city. The unfortunates were Miss of age and married. Before jumping Mary Lee Read, Miss Belle Chambers A great deal is said about "honest money is money." The only honest money is money which always measures the and in those rare instances, no one, Parks commenced to inflate the large of should have committed suitable and this too exploded. ne threw his cane and shoes down. Colonel Winstead's nephew arrived from Danville to-night and stated that there was no reason why her depth. She screamed and the other

THE EDITORS ADJOURN.

Resolution of Thanks.

PAWLEY'S Island, Aug. 18.—The second day's meeting of the South Carolina State Press Association and in fact the last session of this meeting convened in the Barracks promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. All the journalists present on the Island were in attendance.

After some routine business was ransacted Mr. N. G. Gonzales of The State, made a motion which was carried that the address that had been appointed to be delivered by several of the editors be postponed until the next meeting of the Association on account of the absence of several of those who were to speak on the different themes. Following this the place of the next annual meeting was decided upon. Mr. Gonzales gave the Association a most heartly invitation to come to Columbia again, while Mr. Osteen of Sumter invited them to meet there. As Columbia had been the place of meeting last year several of the editors thought Mr. Osteen's invitation should be accepted. which was done. Then came the election of officers for

the ensuing year. The following were unanimously elected: E. II. Aull president, II. M. Ayer first vice president, II. G. Osteen second vice president, C. C. Langston secretary, F. Melchers treasurer Sidi H. Brown chaplain, and Messrs. Gonzales, Clarke and Browne, the three members of the executive committee.

After the election of officers had been roceeded with Mr. II. M. Ayer offered the following resolutions which were adopted after which the Association adjourned subject to call:

In appreciation of the courtesies ex-tended this association on the occasion of this, our twentieth annual meeting,

be it Resolved, That we express a vote of cordial thanks to Vice President A. B. Andrews, of the Southern Railway Company, General Passenger Agent T. M. Emerson, of the Atlaniic Coast Line, W. J. Craig, of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railway, E. P.

McSweeny, of the Charleston and Savannah Railway, and other railroad officials for transportation generously granted on their roads for the editors and their families; to Capt. H. S. Cordes and other officials of the South Carolina Steamboat Company, and Capt. J. T. Hubbard of the steamer Planter, for their generosity in affording us transportation and unusual ing us courtesy shown us, to make the trip by sea as thoroughly enjoyable as lay in their power.

That our thanks be extended through

this resolution and through our brother Josiah Doar in person, to the hospita ble people of Georgetown, and especially to Capt. Springs of the tug Congdon, for their attention and for the pleasure afforded us during our stay in the beautiful little city of Georgetown.

That especial recognition is due by us to the hotels of Georgetown for their exertion in our behalf and the enter tainment given us.

That thanks be extended the Manigault Light Dragoons for the use of their comfortable hall for our meetings. thanks due to Mrs. Winthrop Williams for her kindness and courtesy to the association, which has made this meeting so delightful to us all and that we shall be equally generous in spreading to the public at large such reports of our treatment here and the natural advantages of this resort as will convince others that l'awley's Island is the choicest of all summer resorts, and that Mrs. Williams is a queen among host-

That a copy of these, such part or parts, of these resolutions as effect those who have contributed to our pleasure be drafted by the secretary and sent in the name and under the seal of the association to those to whom we are so much indebted.

Resolutions were also adopted look ng to further agitation of the impor tance of these meetings and the proper preparation for profitable work by the members and to the securing of more hearty co-operation of the entire press of the State. Also resolutions of appreciation of Mr. C. H. Prince's work as secretary. Also the following: Resolved, That the thanks of the association be extended to the people of Sumter and Columbia for their cordial

with them.

invitation to us to hold our meetings

Swapped Wives. PANA, Ills., Aug., 22.—Judge William Price married Mrs. Elsie Harrison aged 36, to Edward Munday, aged 49, and Miss Lizzie McDermott, aged 32, to Thomas Ellison, aged 53, at the respective homes of the brides. And beaind this prosaic announcement there is a story. Monday's present wife was the former wife of Ellison, and Ellison's wife was the former wife of Munday. Ellison was legally divorced from his first wife last Wednesday, and on the same day the new Mrs. Ellison was divorsed from Munday and restor ed to her maiden name. The contract ing parties are all upon the best of terms, and are, in fact, intimate asso ciates. The present Mrs. Ellison made the wedding gown of the new Mrs Munday, and vice versa, and the weddings were all planned before the divorces were obtained.

Blown to Pleces.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.-Joseph ammonia used for making ice in brew eries. One of the tanks containing the stuff exploded with a loud report, hurling Bissinger twenty feet, throwing him through the bows of a tree, which overhung the streets. He came down on the opposite side of the street. His hands and feet were torn off by the explosion in his flight through the tree. He was instantly killed. No reason for the explosion is known.

Three Drowaed. BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 23.-News

reached the city this morning of a distressing accident near Baton Rouge, When which resulted in the death of three estimable young ladies, and which has cast a gloom over the entire capital and Miss Elenore Garland. The young ladies were bathing in the Amite River, when one of their number got beyond two went to her assistance and all three were drowned.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

About a Personal Letter Made Agains

Dr. Byrd. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 24.—A copy of the following card addressed to the editor of the Register, was yesterday given to the press for publication. The

card is rather sensational in its nature

and makes very racy literature:

Columbia, S. C. August, 24, 1894.
To the Editor of the Register: I have noticed your coup detat in a recent issue of your paper and your editorial comments thereon, in which you pub-lish a personal letter written by me to the Rev. L. D. Bass, on June 27. Mr Bass was at that time a Butler candi date for the State Senate and the let ter, containing, as it did, some sugges tions and information from "Butler headquarters," as you express it, was made much of by you and your politi-cal sagacity and activity, as demon-strated in securing the letter, was emphasized to commend yourself and your paper to the movement.

Now, Mr. Editor, in the first place it is due Mr. Bass to say that in a letter received from him recently he says: " was never more surprised than when saw the publication of your letter to me of June 27th. I regret it and assure your that I am innocent of the thing being made public." So much for Mr. Bass. A high and honorable gentleman, by the way, who smarts under even the shadow of inference that he would break confidence in the way indicated in your comments and by the publication of the letter.

by the publication of the letter.
But here, Mr. Editor, is the part of your great political and sagacious activity, which I want to make public I am reliably informed that very recently, Dr. Byrd of Florence county (an ex-legislator from that county) has spoken more than once, on the streets of Florence of having found (?) a letter written Mr. Bass, and that in its publication he, Dr. Byrd, would make a ten strike. I am further informed that when the public speaking took place at Timmonsville, in Florence county, that this astate Dr. Byrd asked a number of candidates to his house at that place to dinner. That at the suggestion of the host the guests took of their coats in the bed room and retired to the sitting room, after dinner to smoke. Mr. Bass had the letter you

The letter, I am informed and be-lieve, was sent you by Mr. McCall of Florence, and was given him by Dr. Byrd (our hospitable host). In your editorial comments you say: "The letter has been sent to us by one of the most active and vigilant Reformers in the eastern part of the State." Allow me to suggest that this "activity and vigilance" is taking a very dangerous turn and this very "active and vigi-lant" individual and host may have been down into Mr. Bass's pockets for paper of more commercial value for all we know. Not finding that, he seems to have taken everything else in sight and let his find of political paper act as the

joining room and the guests lured away by a cigar, are out of sight. have written Bro. Bass to take warn ing himself and to memorize the following lines and repeat them for the protection of his people:

Will you walk into my parlor? said the spider to the fly. Well, hardly, said the insect, and he winked the other eye.

You parlor has an entrance, but of ar exit it is shy, So I'll stay on the outside and remain a little "fly."

This communication is written on the supposition that Mr. Bass and my self are correct in "placing our men."
If we are wrong, let him make an hon

orable disclaimer. All names desired will be given or application and the undersigned is per-

sonally responsible for every line of this communication. Very truly.

Tillman Speaks,

JOHN G. CAPERS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 20.—By request Gov. Tillman delivered to-night an address on Main street to about three hundred people, about half of whom were reformers. He was well received though at times he received many jeers He spoke of the city of Columbia in a caustic way and ridiculed its manage ment as being under the domination of men who were antagonistic to the whole of the rest of the State. He said he proposes to criticise President Cleve land as often as be violates the Demo cratic platform which he had spit upon That Cleveland had betrayed his party and had baulked the Democratic sens tors and representatives in Congress in their desire to carry out party pledges. That Cleveland was in league with the powers of the northeastern section of the country who were intent upon keeping the volume of currency as small as possible. That he thanked God that he would leave Columbia in a few months, but that his place would be

Suggar Bagging? NEW YORK, Aug. 21.-Many letters having been received by the Cotton Ex change both for and against the use of sugar bag cloth for bailing cotton the board of managers, after a full dis

cussion of the matter, have passed the

filled by a man who would keep the

people down as he had tried to do.

following resolution: Resolved, That many of the inquiries having been received by the New York

Cotton Exchange as to whether or not return in the office of the clerk of said the use of what is known as sugar bag cloth in covering cotton is contrary to the rules of the exchange, the secretary be instructed to advise the Southern exchanges and others interested in this matter of the fact that cotton covered by such bagging constitutes a good delivery under the rules of this exchange

A Narrow Escape. MADISONVILLE, Tex., Aug. 19.-A Midway in this county Mrs. Lucinda Allen was seized with colic. Physictans and nurses after six hours of tention pronounced her dead. She was dressed and placed in her coffin and and by her side slept their two children just as the cortege was about to start aged 2 and 4 years respectively. The to the grave a neighbor asked for a last look at her. She (the neighbor) thought she discovered signs of animation. The supposed corpse was taken from the coffin, placed in a tub of water and soon revived. She caped being buried alive.

## THE TEST CASE AT LAST.

THE 1893 DISPENSARY LAW TO BE DECIDED ON.

The Atken Care Agreed On for the Purpose and the Supreme Court to be Called in Extra Session-The Points to be Ar-

COLUMBIA, S. C , Aug. 23.—The Aiken case is to be the one which will decide the 1893 dispensary law and which will forever settle the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the famous aw unless it can be gotten into the United States Supreme Court.

The State and the city authorities of

Aiken have made an agreement that this case shall be the test case before the State Supreme Court. The agree-ment was made in Aiken on Tuesday while Assistant Attorney General Bar-ber was in that city.

Of course everybody will want to

know when the case can get before the court. The truth is that Governor Tillman has requested, and Attorney General Buchanan has joined in the request, that Chief Justice McIver call an extra session of the court as soon as possible. The request was sent to the Chief Justice a few days ago and his answer is expected today or tomorrow. If the request is acceded to the extra session will be held the last of this month or the first of September. The court will consist of Chief Justice Mc-Iver and Associate Justices Pope and

Eugene Gary.

The case is to go to the court on exceptions to the decision of Judge Aldrich and the points to be argued have also been agreed upon. They are as follows:

EXCEPTIONS OF THE RELATORS The relators except to and appeal to the Supreme Court of South Carolina from the decree rendered and made herein by his Honor Judge James Aldrich on the 18th day of August, 1894, upon the ground that his Honor erred as follows:

1. In holding that the respondents, a

municipal corporation, could set up and plead that the Dispensary Act of 1893 is in violation of sections 1, 2 and 41 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the

smoke. Mr. Bass had the letter you have published in his pocket when he went to Dr. Byrd's house, it was "out of sight" when he left.

The letter, I am informed and believe, was sent you by Mr. McCall of Florence, and was given him by Dr. of the Constitution of the United States your and also in conflict with the inter-State Commerce law.

3. In holding that the Dispensary Act of 1893 is an amendment of the Dis-pensary Act of 1892 and unconstitu-

4. In holding that the said Act constitutes a monopoly in the sale of intoxicating liquors and is therefore void; whereas he should have held that the exclusive sale by agents of the State is a proper police regulation regularly passed by the Legislature in its wisdom in furtherance of its judgment that next best thing.

You are welcome, Mr. Editor, to all letters gotten at the houses of people from the pockets of their guests, when coats, by invitation, are hung in an adthe execlusive control by the State of such a recognized subject of police supervision is constitutional and valid.

5. In holding that the said Act is unconstitutional in providing for the exclusive sale by agents of the State and forbidding all other persons; where-as he should have held that said Act providing for such sale exclusively by agents of the State is a constitutional exercise of the police power of the State over a recognized subject matter

of police supervision.
6. In not holding that the Dispensary Act of 1893 is a valid law and in no wise violates the Constitution of the United States or that of the State of South Carolina. OSMUND W. BUCHANAN.

Attorney General, for Relators appellant. EXCEPTIONS OF RESPONDENTS.

The following are the exceptions of the respondents: 1. Because it is respectfully submit-

ted that the relators herein had ample remedy at law for the correction of any grievance of which they complain, and therefore they were not entitled to the writ of prohibition and his Honor the Circuit Judge erred in not so deciding. 2. Because the said Act of the Gene-

ral Assembly of this State violates section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States and also violates the Act of the Congress of the United States regulating commerce between the States and is therefore null and void 3. Because the said Act of the Gen-

eral Assembly of this State violates the 4th, 5th and 14th amendments of the Constitution of the United States and is therefore null and void. 4. Because it is respectfully submit-

ted that the ordinance of the city of Aiken referred to in the return herein is authorized by section 1737 of the General Statutes of this State; that the same is lawful and of binding force within the corporate limits of the city of Aiken and his Honor, the Circuit Judge, erred in not so deciding.

5. That his Honor erred in granting

the writ of prohibition and deciding that the respondents should pay the costs of the proceedings herein.

G. W. CROFT, M. B. WOODWARD, Attorneys for Respondents. THE AGREEMENT.

We agree that the foregoing shall constitute the "case" upon which this cause shall be heard in the Supreme Court of South Carolina and that a copy thereof shall be used in lieu of a

O. W. BUCHANAN, Attorney General for Relators. G. W. CROFT, M. B. WOODWARD, Attorneys for Respondents.

A Horrible Find, PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 21.—Thomas Harris of Esplenborough returned today from Mount Clemens where he had been for his health. He found his home closed and after considerable trouble broke in. He found the dead and decomposed body of his wife on the bed, woman died last Thursday from hemorrhages and the bed was saturated with blood. The neighbors supposed that the family was away. The children are in a precarious condition from lack of food and breathing the contaminated atmosphere so long.